रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी)—73 REGISTERED NO. D-(D)—73

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 37] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, सितम्बर 13, 1975 (भाद्रपद 22, 1897)

No. 37] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1975 (BHADRA 22, 1897)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2
PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 13th September 1975

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

7th August, 1975

1546/Cal/75. Horstine Farmery Limited. Improvements in or relating to spray apparatus. (August 7, 1974).

1547/Cal/75. Societe D'Etudes De Machines Thermiques—S.E. M.T. Improvements in or relating to a method for removing and re-installing the crank-shaft of an internal combustion engine and device for carrying out the said method.

1548/Cal/75. Carrier Corporation. Refrigeration heat reclaming system.

8th August, 1975

1549/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of pharmaceutical grade polyose from tamarindus indica seeds.

1550/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the synthesis of aryloxyalkylamines with hypotensive, alpha adrenoceptor blocking and anti-inflammatory properties.

1551/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the synthesis of antifilarial 1-substituted 4-carbamoylpiperazines.

1552/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to luminescent transfer paper.

1553/Cal/75. J. B. West. Submarine piping section and process for production thereof.

1554/Cal/75. Saint-Gobain Industries. Manufacture of laminates.

1555/Cal/75. Metal Box Limited. Containers. (August 20, 1974).

1556/Cal/75. Cutler-Hammer World Trade, Inc. Contact unit. (August 29, 1974).

1557/Cal/75. Ethicon, Inc. Needle suture mounting and dispensing device and package.

1558/Cal/75. Knorr-Bremse GmbH. Electropneumatic compressed-air brake for rail vehicles.

1559/Cal/75. Thyssen Purofer GMBH. Method of reduction or iron ores particularly in the form of pellets.

1560/Cal/75. V. K. Levin, V. S. Antonov, A. A. Shulgin, N. V. Egorycheva, O. D. Zhukov-Emelyanov, V. V. Klimov, T. M. Koroleva, J. A. Kokhanov, I. B. Mikhailov and G. S. Papilina. M. D. Pebart, I. A. Popova, J. A. Pochechuev, B. A. Pryakhin and I. S. Khramtsov. Processor of an electric computer.

1561/Cal/75. Bioteknika International, Inc. Microbial degradation of petroleum.

11th August, 1975

1562/Cal/75. R. K. Gulati. Pyro-gas plate (a new type of stone using kerosene in the manner cooking gas is used, cooking gas can also be used with it).

1563/Cal/75. Bunker Ramo Corporation. Electrically operated programmable insertion tool with conductor guide and movable strain relief insertion mechanisms.

1564/Cal/75. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Process for carrying out an enzymecatalysed conversion of pencillins [Divisional date March 21, 1973].

1565/Cal/75. The Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia. Coagulation of rubber latex. (September 2, 1974).

12th August, 1975

1566/Cal/75. F. L. Smidth & Co. A/S. A method of dividing a flow of pulverous material into sub-flows.

1567/Cal/75. Egyesult Izzolampa ES Villamossagi Reszvenytarsasag. High-pressure electric discharge tube without a protective bell, operated in the open air.

1568/Cal/75. RCA Corporation. Gate turn-off semiconductor rectifier.

1569/Cal/75. The Cross Company. Machining center and method of operation.

1570/Cal/75. D. Singh. A bib.

1571/Cal/75. Mrs. Draksharapu Rajyalaxmi. A fuel economizer.

1572/Cal/75. R. K. Saxena. Self measuring device for infiltration title "Neel infiltrometer".

13th August, 1975

1573/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to a process for the production of kerosene and diesel oil from heavy stocks of petroleum such as vacuum distillates or residues employing a specially prepared alumina base catalyst.

1574/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Simple and economic process for production of smokeless, water resistant and hard agglomerated domestic fuel from non-coking coals and their slacks.

1575/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. An easy process for economic production of smokeless, hard and water resistant domestic fuel from coke and char fines using non-bituminous binder.

1576/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. An electrochemical process for the production of para-toluidine from p-nitroluene.

1577/Cal/75. Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Method for producing an extract containing the calcuim sennosides from senna leaves and pods.

1578/Cal/75. Gruppo Lepetit S.p.A. New rifamycins. (August 30, 1974).

1579/Cal/75. S. Mechele Limited. Improvements relating to soldering irons. (August 14, 1974).

1580/Cal/75. P. Chandrasekhar. Process for the manufacture of hydrogen.

1581/Cal/75. Metallurgical Processes Limited and I.S.C. Smelting Limited. Solvent extraction of copper. (August 23, 1974). [Addition No. 387/Cal/73].

1582/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Indirectly acting shoes pull-off springs. (September 4, 1974).

1583/Cal/75. The Lubrizol Corporation. Phosphorus and sulfur containing amides and thioamides.

1584/Cal/75. Sachs Systemtechnik GMBH. Apparatus for sterilisation and decontamination of liquids by means of anodic oxidation.

1585/Cal/75. Sachs Systemtechnik GMBH. Process and apparatus for sterilising and decontaminating liquid by means of anodic oxidation, with addition of silver.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

28th July, 1975

205/Bom/75. G. D. Gokhale. Process for the preparation of halogenated phenolic compounds.

1st August, 1975

206/Bom/75. G. Ziaee. A stapleless stapler.

2nd August, 1975

207/Bom/75. D. S. Deodhar and H. C. Patel. An external cooling ring for cooling an extruded thermoplastic ring.

208/Bom/75. D. S. Deodhar and H. C. Patel. An extrusion die for use in the manufacture of tubular films.

209/Bom/75. D. S. Deodhar and H. C. Patel. A device for Collapsing inflated ballons of thermoplastic films.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

31st July, 1975

112/Mas/75. South India Mineral Products. Manufacture of cement asbestos mineral products for electrical insulation purposes.

113/Mas/75. S. James. Nylon shavings.

ALTERATION OF DATE

122009. Ante-dated to 3rd November, 1967.

137743.

548/Cal/75. Ante-dated to 1st February, 1962.

137744.

549/Cal/75. Ante-dated to 1st February, 1962.

137745.

550/Cal/75. Ante-dated to 1st February, 1962.

137746.

551/Cal/75. Ante-dated to 1st February, 1962.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

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Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS $32F_1 + F_{3}b + F_{3}d$. I.C.-CO7C 127/12. 98253.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N, N-DISUBSTITUTED SULFAMYLUREAS.

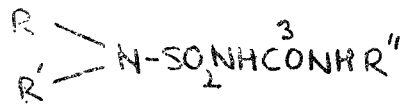
PFIZER INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS, PFIZER & CO., INC. OF 235, EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 98253 filed March 3, 1965.

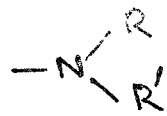
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

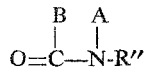
A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula I.



W-$SO_2NHCONHR'$ wherein W is a group of formula III.



or Z N-, wherein R is lower alkyl, and R' is alkyl, lower alkenyl having up to 3 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from three to seven carbon atoms, phenylalkyl, naphthylalkyl, pyridylalkyl, thienylalkyl or furylalkyl in which each alkyl moiety is lower alkyl, and ring-substituted derivatives thereof in which each ring substituent is chlorine, bromine or methyl; Z represents the atoms completing a radical of the group consisting of pyrrolidino, tetrahydropyridino, piperidino, C-(lower alkyl) piperidino, 4, 4-di (lower alkyl) piperidino, 4, 4-tetramethylene-piperidino, 4, 4-pentamethylenepiperdino, homopiperidino, N'-methylpiperazino, morpholino, C-(loweralkyl) morpholino, thiamorpholino, C-(lower alkyl) thiamorpholino, or 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroisoquinolino; and R'' is an alkyl having from two to eight carbon atoms, trifluoromethyl, cycloalkylalkyl having from four to nine carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from three to eight carbon atoms, aralkyl having from seven to thirteen carbon atoms, p-chlorophenyl, p-di (lower alkyl) aminophenyl and S-(lower alkyl) mercaptophenyl; and the alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal, ammonium and water soluble amine addition salts of all these compounds; which comprises reacting an amino-sulfonamide or its alkali metal salt, of the formula W-SO_2NHM wherein W is as defined above and M is hydrogen or an alkali metal atom, with a compound of the Formula :



wherein R'' is as defined above, A and B, when taken together, form a single bond, and A is hydrogen when B is $(R'')_2N$-, wherein R''' is an aryl group, in a reaction-inert solvent, and if desired preparing the soluble amine addition salts by methods known *per se*.

CLASS $32F_1$ F_2b & $55E_1$. I.C.-C07d 51/78. 116548.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-AMINO-3-CARBONAMIDO-QUINOXALINE-DI-N-OXIDES.

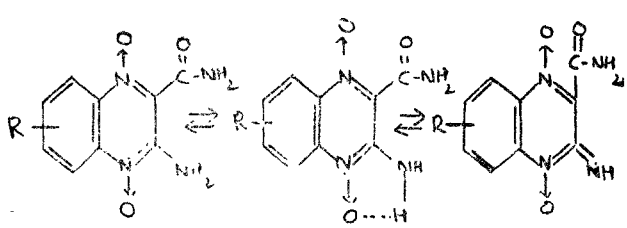
BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC GERMANY.

Application No. 116548 filed June 28, 1968.

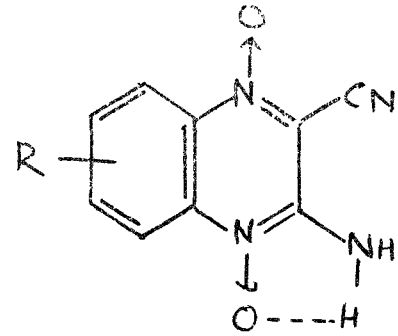
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a compound of the formulae shown in Fig. 1.



in which the corresponding 2-amino-3-cyano-quinoxaline-di-N-oxide of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy is hydrolysed in acidic solution.

CLASS $32F_2b$ & $55E_2$ + E_4. I.C.-C07d 51/78. 122009.

PREPARATION OF BENZIMIDAZOLE-3-OXIDES COMPOUNDS.

RESEARCH CORPORATION, OF 405 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

Application No. 122009 filed June 26, 1969

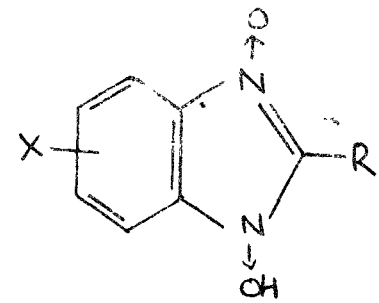
Addition to No. 113031.

Division of Application No. 113031 filed November 3, 1967.

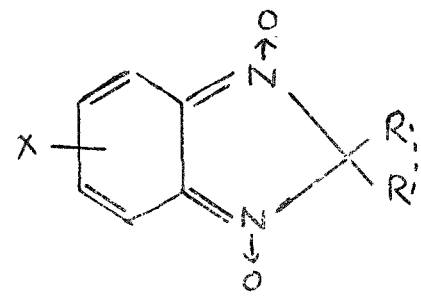
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A process for the preparation of benzimidazole-3-oxides of the general formula I.



wherein X is one or more substituents selected from hydrogen and other simplesubstituents usually found in the benzene nucles i.e. alkyl, alkoxy or halo, R is selected for example from alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl and wherein there can be two R forming a cyclic moiety to give a compound of formula IA.



which comprises reacting isobenzo-furoxan with a methylene group containing compound activated by one electron withdrawing group, said group being a nitro group, in the presence of a base followed by separating a resultant benzimidazole-3-oxides compounds produced.

CLASS 15C & 63D. I.C.-F16C 33/00, 17/00, H02K 5/00.

137720.

THRUST BEARING ASSEMBLY.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1207/Cal/73 filed May 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A thrust bearing assembly for a vertical shaft of a dynamo-electric machine, having a thrust runner thereon, in which said bearing assembly comprising segmental bearing pads disposed about the shaft and having bearing surfaces for engaging the thrust runner, a stationary pivot member for each bearing pad, support means to support each bearing pad on its pivot, each support means comprising two support members extending substantially radially, each support member having two spaced upper contact portions on which the pad rests and each support member resting on a base member through another contact portion, said contact portions being narrow projections arranged to extend radially for substantially the radial length of the pad, said base member having a bottom plate portion resting on the pivot and carrying two substantially radial elastic portions on which said support members rest, said elastic portions being substantially co-extensive with the support members whereby to vary the elasticity in the radial direction.

CLASS 98E & 176H. I.C.-F28d 7/06, F28f 7/00. 137721.

SEMI-RIGID TUBE SPACER LUG.

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC., OF 1000 PROSPECT HILL ROAD, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1502/Cal/73 filed June 27, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A multiplicity of closely spaced substantially parallel metal heat exchange tubes which are exposed to a heat flow with a plurality of metal plate-like-members whose lateral edegs run parallel to the axes of the tubes and whose lateral edges are rigidly affixed to and connect successive pairs of tubes, the improvements comprising : said plate-like members being shaped so that some intermediate portion of the plate lies well outside of the plane defined by the parallel lateral edges and whose thickness lies in the range from one-half the thickness of the walls of the connected heat exchange tubes to one and one-half the thickness of the walls of the connected heat exchange tubes.

CLASS 63B. I.C.-H01R 43/00, 23/00. 137722.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR AND CONTACT.

BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF 900 COMMERCE DRIVE, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1231/Cal/73 filed May 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

38 Claims.

An electrical connector comprising a body of insulating material having a front face and a cavity extending longitudinally therefrom in a rearward direction, and a contact at least partially disposed in said cavity and including a front elongated socket section for front engagement with a mating contact and a rear tail section for engagement with an external conductor, said socket section including at least one pair of opposite outer sidewalls and at least one pair of contact fingers outwardly supported by said sidewalls, said fingers including longitudinally offset contact engagement surfaces inwardly disposed within said socket section and beam sections inclined outwardly from said surfaces toward said sidewalls in opposite longitudinal directions, each of said beam sections being integral with one of said side walls and supporting one of said engagement surfaces, one of said contact-engagement surfaces being frontwardly disposed so that said mating contact will initially engage only one of said surfaces with other of said contact engagement surfaces being rearwardly disposed and the beam section with aid rearwardly disposed surface being inclined rearwardly and disposed laterally opposite said frontwardly disposed surface to guide said mating contact to a center position in said socket section and into engagement with said frontwardly disposed surface.

CLASS 151A. I.C.-F16C 9/04. 137723.

VIBRATOR FOR FASTENING TO THE WALL OF A MOULD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CONCRETE-BODIES.

MASCHINENFABRIK ETTLINGEN FRIEDRICH PFEIFFER KG., OF D 7505 ETTLINGEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 2032/Cal/73 filed September 5, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Vibrator for fastening to the wall of a mould for the manufacture of concrete-bodies, characterized by a metallic vacuum plate with a coverplate having a vibrator bracket on its outer surface, for the fixing of a vibrator, the shape of the vacuum plate being substantially adapted to fit the shape of the mould-face and with a packing strip of elastic material extending along the inner edge of the cover-plate, after the fastening of the vacuum plate on the mould-face, the said packing strip, during evacuation of the space bounded by the cover-plate, the packing strip and the mould-face adapted to be compressed to such an extent that the supporting, projectors near the components of the packing strip and provided on the inner side of the cover-plate reach the predisposition on the mould-face.

CLASS 133A. I.C.-B60L 7/00. 137724.

REGENERATIVE BRAKING CONTROLLER FOR A D.C. MOTOR.

HITACHI, LTD., OF 5-1, 1-CHOME, MARUNOUCHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 1984/Cal/73 filed August 29, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A regenerative braking controller for use with a DC motor, comprising a series-connected circuit including an armature of the DC motor, a field winding thereof and a smoothing reactor; a thyristor chopper connected in parallel with said series-circuit; a diode connected between said parallel circuit and a power supply; and a gate controller for applying a gate voltage to the gate of said chopper continuously during the period of time when said chopper is to be rendered conductive.

CLASS 47E. I.C.-C10b 31/02. 137725.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BATTERY OF HORIZONTAL COKE OVENS.

DR. C. OTTO & COMP. GMBH, OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 33/Cal/74 filed January 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

A battery of horizontal coke ovens on which coal charging holes passing through the top of each oven chamber and sealable by covers form continuous rows over the length of

the battery, characterised in that fixed coal storage bins and equipment for charging the coal into the bins are provided above and at a distance from the oven roof on frames, and charging hoppers adapted to travel in the longitudinal direction between the bins and the oven roof are provided, which posses a top inlet movable beneath a sealable outlet of an associated one of said bins as well as lowerable charging pipes adapted to be brought into a dust-tight connection with a charging hole of an oven chamber.

CLASS 69E & 127D. I.C.-H01h 67/00, F16h 21/00.

137726.

DEVICE FOR MANUALLY CHANGING THE SETTING OF A MOTOR-DRIVEN STEPPING SWITCH.

MASCHINENFABRIK REINHAUSEN GEBRUDER SCHEUBECK KG., OF 8, FALKENSTEINSTRASSE, 84 REGENSBURG, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 551/Cal/73 filed March 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A device for manually changing the setting of a motor-driven stepping switch, comprising an elongate member provided with engagement means to engage a movable component of such stepping switch, the elongate member being mounted by bearing means to be movable parallel to the length direction of the elongate member either into or out of an operative position, in which—in use of the device—the engagement means engages the movable component, a manually operable actuating member removably attachable to the elongate member, a detent mechanism so to couple together the bearing means, the elongate member and the actuating member as to permit the elongate member to be released, upon pressure being exerted on the actuating member, for movement towards the operative position and to restrain—in the operative position movement of the elongate member and of the actuating member parallel to the length direction of the elongate member, and resilient means to render ineffective said restraint of movement of the elongate member, upon the actuating member so being moved in a direction away from the engagement means as to overcome said restraint of movement of the actuating member.

CLASS $14A_1$. I.C.-H01m 39/00. 137727.

PROCESS & APPARATUS FOR REDUCTION OF PRESSURE BUILD-UP IN BATTERIES.

GLOBE-UNION INC., OF P.O. BOX 591, 5757 NORTH GREEN BAY AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53201, U.S.A.

Application No. 569/Cal/73 filed March 14, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A method of manufacturing a battery which after manufacture can be stored and is capable of being activated by the addition of electrolyte where the battery comprises a plurality of positive and negative plates with separators therebetween installed in at least one cell compartment and the forming electrolyte is added to the compartment, removing therefrom about 70 to about 97 weight percent of the forming acid after the battery is formed and thereafter contacting the plates with a predetermined quantity of oxygen which is introduced by means of air and finally sealing the battery container to prevent further ingress of air into the cell compartments.

CLASS $14A_1$ & 68D. I.C.-H01m 45/00, 39/00, 5/00.

H02h 1/00. 3/00. 137728.

STORAGE BATTERY WITH INCORPORATED CIRCUIT BREAKER.

AKTIEBOLAGET TUDOR, OF BIRGER JARISGATAN 55, 10528 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 766/Cal/73 filed April 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

Storage battery characterised in that it is equipped with a device fixedly built into the battery such that current conduction from the battery is interrupted at a predetermined acceleration and is not thereafter restored unless special measures are undertaken.

CLASS 63-I & 122. I.C.-B03C 3/06, 3/34, H02n 1/12.

137729.

ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR FOR DEVELOPING A CHARGED FIELD REMOTE FROM THE GENERATING SOURCE FOR ANTI-POLLUTION PURPOSES.

THOMLEY STATIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, INC., OF 3050 N. BRETT, DECATUR, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 299/Cal/73 filed February 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

An electrostatic generator comprising means defining a housing, a lower pulley provided in said housing, an upper pulley vertically aligned with said lower pulley, an endless belt trained about said upper and lower pulleys, a prime mover, means operatively connecting said prime mover with said lower pulley for effecting driving of said belt, a charge collector mounted above said upper pulley, a downwardly opening conductive housing-like member disposed surroundingly of said charge collector and extending upwardly therefrom, and a tubular electrostatic conductor engaged to said charge collector having its lower portion disposed interiorly of said housing-like member and projecting beyond the upper portion thereof and beyond said housing.

CLASS $68E_3$. I.C.-H05b 41/16. 137730.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BALLAST CIRCUITS FOR DISCHARGE LAMPS.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2H 9ED, ENGLAND.

Application No. 341/Cal/73 filed February 16, 1973.

Convention date February 16, 1972/(7257/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A ballast circuit for a discharge lamp, comprising input terminals for connection to an a.c. source of supply, output terminals for supplying direct current to a discharge lamp, a bridge rectifier providing a first path between the input terminals and the output terminals, and an electronic voltage increasing circuit providing a second path between the input and output terminals, the voltage increasing circuit containing a sufficiently high capacitance to be effective during starting of a discharge lamp and having a sufficiently high impedance to be substantially ineffective during normal running of the lamp.

CLASS 69G. I.C.-H01h 25/00, 5/10. 137731.

A SWITCH MECHANISMS.

SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF BERLIN AND MUNICH, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 417/Cal/73 filed February 26, 1973.

Convention date February 8, 1973/(6343/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

14 Claims.

A switch mechanism comprising, firestly, latching means including a member upon the position of which depends the switching condition of the switch mechanism, and elements which are co-operable to retain releasably said member in a predetermined position and, secondly, drive means which are arranged to operate in dependence upon the position of said member such that, when said member has moved away from said predetermined position in a releasing operation of the latching means, the drive means exert on one or more of said elements a greater force than when said member was in its predetermined position, this greater force tending to urge said one or more elements towards a position or positions in preparation for a resetting of the switch mechanism.

CLASS 14A$_4$. I.C.-H01m 35/00, C23b 5/72. 137732.

ELECTRODE CONSTRUCTION.

UNIGATE LIMITED, OF 31, ST. PETERSBURGH PLACE, BAYSWATER, LONDON W.2, ENGLAND.

Application No. 526/Cal/73 filed March 9, 1973.

Convention date March 9, 1972/(11099/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A method of making an electrode structure for use in an electric cell comprising applying a spread of electrode material incorporating a porous material to spaced areas of a deformable substrate carrier to form alternating layered and layer free areas of the carrier, deforming the carrier to form layered areas thereof in spaced substantially face-to-face relationship interconnected by layer free carrier areas, and locating at least some of the layer free areas in support means to form a multi-plate electrode structure.

CLASS 14A$_3$ & 14D$_1$. I.C.-H01m 27/00. 137733.

AN ENCLOSED ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE.

OXY METAL FINISHING CORPORATION, 21441 HOOVER ROAD, WARREN, MICHIGAN, 48089, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 239/Cal/73 filed February 1, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

An enclosed electrical energy storage device comprising : a battery compartment means having halogen therein; a halogen absorbing layer means surrounding the battery compartment means;

a rescalable layer means surrounding the halogen absorbing layer means; and

an impact resistant layer means surrounding the resealable layer means.

CLASS 122 & 133A. I.C.-B03C 3/09, 3/12, 3/41, 3/47, 3/68, H02P 1/02. 3/02. 137734.

ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR.

CARRIER CORPORATION, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 162/Cal/73 filed January 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

An electrostatic precipitator comprisnig a cabinet structure formed with an air flow chamber for the passage of an air flow therethrough, filter means arranged in the chamber, the filter means including a pair of grid structures formed of electrical conductive material extending in parallel spaced apart relation across the chamber from one end thereof to the opposite end, each of the grids being insulated from the cabinet, a first power supply means for applying a positive DC potential on one of the grids, a second power supply for applying a negative potential on the other of the grids, a web of nonconductive filter medium extending across said chamber and disposed intermediate the grids, and an ionizing assembly arranged in the chamber upstream from said filtering means.

CLASS 192. I.C.-A45b 19/04, 19/10. 137735.

SHORTENABLE UMBRELLA FRAME.

BREMSHEY AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF AHRSTRASSE 5-7, 565, SOLINGENOHLIGS, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 139/Cal/73 filed January 18, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

34 Claims.

A shortenable umbrella frame of the kind having a plurality of ribs, a crown mounted at the top of a telescopic stick of the frame; main struts extending from a mail slider on the stick to the ribs; auxiliary struts extending from an auxiliary slider on the stick to the main strut; and a number of elements T_1/T_2 as herein described arranged so that, in use with the frame covered, when the frame is closed but extended the elements T_1/T_2 lie alongside the stick, when the frame is thereafter been shortened the elements T_1/T_2 fold to form noses projecting outwardly from the stick to spread a mushroom of covering material which is formed adjacent to the crown, and when the shortening is complete the elements T_1/T_2 can again lie alongside the stick.

CLASS 48A$_4$ 4- C & 63B. I.C.-H02K 3/00. 137736.

METHOD OF MAKING INSULATION OF WINDINGS OF ELECTRIC MACHINES.

VSESOJUZNY ORDENA LENINA ELEKTROTEKHNICHESKY INSTITUT; IMENI V.I. LENINA, OF KRASNOKAZARMENNAYA ULITSA, 12, MOSCOW, USSR.

Application No. 1750/72 filed October 26, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A method of making insulation of windings of electric machine, specifically of the stator winding of high voltage generators, comprising the steps of applying upon the current-conducting wire or rod a layer of adhesive thermosetting compound, placing thereupon a plurality of insulating mica-containing tapes, impregnated in advance with a thermosetting binder; compressing thus insulated winding in a metal press mold at a temperature ensuring softening of said binder, with subsequent thermal treatment wherein the said adhesive thermosetting compound has a viscosity which under compression is sufficiently low to ensure from flow of said adhesive compound within the space confined between said wire or rod and said insulating tape and at the same time is sufficiently high to oppose any tendency of breaking the continuity of the layer of said adhesive compound over the entire length of said portion of the wire or rod which is being compressed at least until said compound starts to solidify, the compression being effected at a temperature within a range from 20°C to 80°C, the said adhesive compound having a composition including epoxy resin of mean molecular weight, epoxy resin of a low molecular weight, methyl-tetrahydrophtalanhydride, a boron trifluorideethylamine complex and polyesteracrylate, taken in a proportion (1.0-1.22); (0.133); (0.44-0.66); (0.0011-0.0033); (0.044-0.09) respectively.

CLASS 32C. I.C.-C07G 11/00, C12D 9/06. 137737.

PROCESS FOR THE ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION OF PENICILLIN ACYLASE FROM E. COLI.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1385/72 filed September 12, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims.

A process for the isolation and purification of penicillin acylase from *E. coli*, initially in the form of a solution, comprising adsorbing the penicillin acylase on an aluminium silicate to produce an adsorbate, separating the adsorbate from the solution, and eluting in a manner such as herein described the penicillin acylase from the adsorbate to produce a second, purer, solution of penicillin acylase.

CLASS $32F_3c$. I.C.-C07C 35/02. 137738.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION CYCLOALIPHATIC MONOTERPENIC ALCOHOL.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, OF HIDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166 BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY 1, INDIA.

Application No. 1199/72 filed August 18, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

7 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a cycloaliphatic monoterpenic alcohol selected from the group consisting of *trans*-carveol and perillyl alcohol comprising treating a pinene isomer selected from the group consisting of alphapinene and beta-pinene with benzoyl peroxide in the presence of a polar solvent and a source of cuprous ions to form a benzoate ester of said alcohol and subsequently hydrolysing said ester in an alkaline medium to form said alcohol.

CLASS 27-I. I.C.-E04C 1/00. 137739.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION OF LIGHT WEIGHT AGGREGATES FOR USE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 1264/72 filed August 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of light weight artificial stone aggregates suitable for civil construction in cement concrete which consists in mixing (i) industrial or agro-industrial wastes such as flyash, paddy husk ash, saw dust with (ii) finely ground clavey soil and (iii) coke breeze, or crushed coal, feeding the mix to a pan type noduliser in sintering the formed nodules at 1150°C to 1250°C to obtain hard, porous and light aggregates.

CLASS 37B & 153. I.C.-B24d 13/00. 137740.

CENTRIFUGAL BLASTING WHEEL.

WHEELABRATOR-FRYE INC., 299 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2038/72 filed November 30, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

In a centrifugal blasting wheel mounted for rotation comprising : a pair of spaced circular side walls; spacer means mounted in said side walls and extending therebetween to maintain them in spaced apart relation; a plurality of circumferentially spaced radially extending blades mounted between said side walls; said blades having inner and outer ends and front and rear surfaces, the front surface thereof constituting a throwing surface; said inner ends of said blades defining a central opening a hollow vaned impeller mounted in said central opening for rotation with the wheel; a stationary control cage encompassing said impeller and having a discharge port; and one of said side walls having an opening therein substantially coextensive with said central opening to provide access to said central opening, said impeller and said control cage; the improvement wherein : each blade being of a length between its inner and outer ends less than the diameter of said central opening and the opening in said one of said walls; each blade having a side rail extending along its length on either side of said throwing surface and extending rearwardly thereof each side rail having a surface matching a surface on said spacer means whereby each said blade may be inserted through said central opening and moved radially outward between said side plates until the matching surfaces on said side rails engage the surface of said spacer means and each said throwing blade will be prevented from further radially outward movement.

CLASS 85J. I.C.-F28f 1/00, F27b 7/38, $F28c_1$ 137741.

SATELLITE COOLER FOR A ROTARY TUBE FURNACE.

KLOCKNER-HUMBOLDT-DEUTZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF DEUTZ-MULHEIMERSTRASSE 111, KOLN-DEUTZ, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 999/Cal/73 filed April 28, 1973.

Convention date December 8, 1972/(36824/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A satellite cooler which has a plurality of cooling tubes distributed uniformly on the furnace periphery at the material discharge end of a rotary tube furnace, the material input openings of which tubes are connected, in each case, by means of a tubular connecting chute to the associated material discharge openings arranged in the rotary furnace casing, wherein the material discharge openings, in each case, are displaced with respect to the associated material inlet openings of the cooling tubes in the direction of rotation, characterised in that each cooling pipe (1) is cut off at the inlet end, obliquely with respect to the cooling pipe axis (17) so that the sectional plane runs substantially perpendicular, if the associated material discharge opening (6) in the rotary furnace casing (2) has substantially reached its lower position below the rotary furnace axis, and in that the cooling pipe (1) in the sectional plane is closed by a preferably plane end plate (11) in which is arranged the material input opening (15).

CLASS $40A_1$. I.C.-B01j 9/04. 137742.

A REACTOR FOR CARRYING OUT CATALYTIC REACTIONS WITH FIXED BED CATALYSTS.

RHEINSTAHL AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF AM RHEINSTAHLHAUS 1, 43, ESSEN, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 695/Cal/73 filed March 27, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A reactor for carrying out catalytic reactions with fixed-bed catalysts, consisting of a reactor vessel and a cooler, the reactor vessel of which is formed by a reaction section with contact tubes fixed betwen tube-plates, a gas inlet and a gas outlet chamber, and the cooler of which is formed by a drum-section with water and steam chamber and integral cooling tubes, characterised in that the reactor vessel and the cooler are connected together by a pipe, and are otherwise to be disposed independently of one another at any mutual distance from one another, in that the reaction section is constituted by one or more tube-sections, in that each tube-section exhibits a supply line and a discharge line each with a respective distributor with horizontal outlets for the heat exchange medium and in that in the area of the contact tubes a plurality of circular and disk-shaped deflection sheets is disposed in alternating sequence.

CLASS 32F$_3$a + F$_3$b. I.C.-C07C 63/50, 69/76. 137743.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PHENYLALKANE DERIVATIVES.

THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, FORMERLY OF STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Application No. 548/Cal/75 filed March 19, 1975.

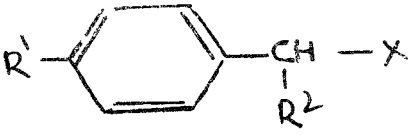
Convention date February 2, 1961/(3999/61) U.K.

Division of Application No. 80534 filed February 1, 1962.

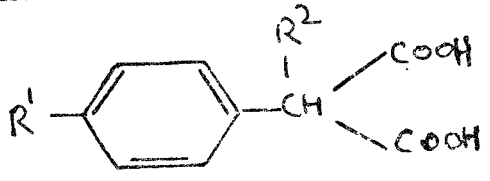
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for producing new compounds exhibiting therapeutic properties, and having the general formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R^1 is butyl (except n-butyl), pentyl (except n-pentyl), cyclohexyl (optionally substituted by methyl in the 1-position) or cycloheptyl, R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; X is COOH, $COOR^3$ (R^3=alkyl C1-4), and the inorganic and organic salts of the acids, provided R^1 is not t-butyl, t-pentyl, or unsubstituted cyclohexyl when R^2 is hydrogen and X is COOH and provided R^3 is not ethyl when R^2 is hydrogen and R^1 is s-butyl, t-butyl or t-pentyl, wherein a substituted malonic acid of the formula shown in Figure 2.



in which R^1 and R^2 have the meanings as given above is decarboxylated by heating at its meltingpoint to give the corresponding monocarboxylic acid of the formula shown in Figure 1, and if desired, this acid is converted to a salt or a desirable ester by known means.

CLASS F$_3$a + F$_3$b. I.C.-C07C 63/50, 69/70. 137744.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PHENYLALKANE DERIVATIVES.

THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, FORMERLY OF STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Application No. 549/Cal/75 filed March 19, 1975.

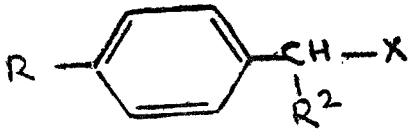
Convention date February 2, 1961/(3999/61) U.K.

Division of Application No. 80534 filed February 1, 1962.

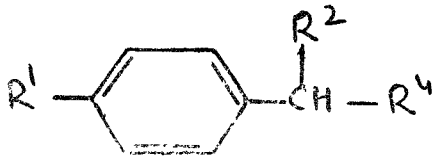
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for producing new compounds exhibiting therapeutic properties, and having the general formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R^1 is butyl (except n-butyl), pentyl (except n-pentyl), cyclohexyl (optionally substituted by methyl in the 1-position) or cycloheptyl, R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; X is COOH, $COOR^3$ (R^3=alkyl C_{1-4}), and the inorganic and organic salts of the acids, provided R^1 is not t-butyl, t-pentyl, or unsubstituted cyclohexyl when R^2 is hydrogen and X is COOH and provided R^3 is not ethyl when R^2 is hydrogen and R^1 is s-butyl, t-butyl or t-pentyl, wherein an alcohol or aldehyde of the formula shown in Figure 2.



where R^1 and R^2 have the meanings as defined above and R^4 is CH_2OH or CHO is oxidised in a known manner to the corresponding acid of the formula shown in Figure 1, and if desired, this acid is converted to a salt or a desirable ester by known means.

CLASS 32F$_3$a + F$_3$b. I.C.-C07C 63/50, 69/70. 137745.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PHENYLALKANE DERIVATIVES.

THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, FORMERLY OF STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Application No. 550/Cal/75 filed March 19, 1975.

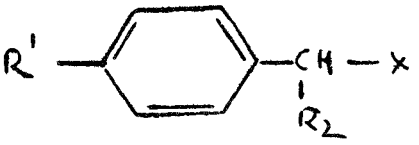
Convention date February 2, 1961/(3999/61) U.K.

Division of Application No. 80534 filed February 1, 1962.

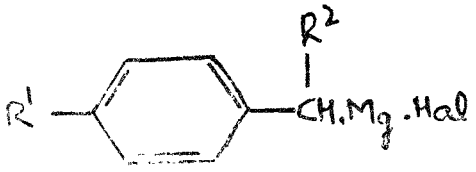
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for producing new compounds exhibiting therapeutic properties, and having the general formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R^1 is butyl (except n-butyl), pentyl (except n-pentyl), cyclohexyl (optionally substituted by methyl in the 1-position) or cycloheptyl, R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; X is COOH, $COOR^3$ (R^3=alkyl C_{1-4}), and the inorganic and organic salts of the acids, provided R^1 is not t-butyl, t-pentyl, or unsubstituted cyclohexyl when R^2 is hydrogen and X is COOH and provided R^3 is not ethyl when R^2 is hydrogen and R^1 is s-butyl, t-butyl or t-pentyl wherein a Grignard compound of the formula shown in Figure 2.



where Hal is a halogen atom and R^1 and R^2 have the meanings as defined above is reacted with carbon dioxide to form the corresponding acid of the formula shown in Figure 1, and if desired, this acid is converted to a salt or a desirable ester by known means.

CLASS 32F$_8$a + F$_8$b. I.C.-C07C 63/50, 69/70. 137746.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PHENYLALKANE DERIVATIVES.

THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, FORMERLY OF STATION STREET, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Application No. 551/Cal/75 filed March 19, 1975.

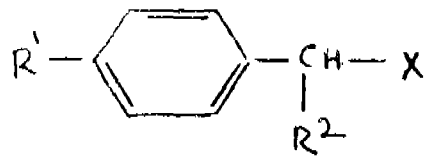
Convention date February 2, 1961/(3999/61) U.K.

Division of Application No. 80534 filed February 1, 1962.

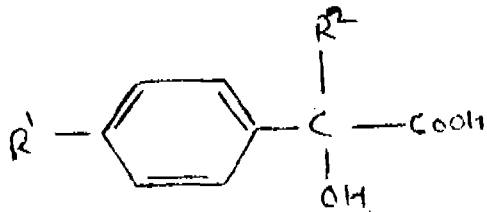
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for producing new compounds exhibiting therapeutic properties, and having the general formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R^1 is butyl (except n-butyl), pentyl (except n-pentyl), cyclohexyl (optionally substituted by methyl in the 1-position) or cycloheptyl, R^2 is hydrogen or methyl; X is COOH, $COOR^3$ (R^3=alkyl C_{1-4}), and the inorganic and organic salts of the acids, provided R^1 is not t-butyl, t-pentyl, or unsubstituted cyclohexyl when R^2 is hydrogen and X is COOH and provided R^2 is not ethyl when R^2 is hydrogen and R^1 is s-butyl, t-butyl or t-pentyl, wherein an α-hydroxycarboxylic acid of the formula shown in Figure 2.



in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined above is reduced in known manner to the corresponding acid of the formula shown in Figure 1, and if desired, this acid is converted to a salt or a desirable ester by known means.

CLASS 128F. I.C.-A61m 7/02. 137747.

DEVICE FOR THE ADDITION OF MEDICAMENTS TO THE VAGINA.

IMS LIMITED, OF 408 SOUTH SPRING STREET, SUITE 510, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2155/72 filed December 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A novel device for the administration of fluids into the vagina comprising an elongated generally cylindrical hollow tubular member having a generally projectile-like configuration adapted to be inserted into the vagina having an open end and a generally smooth rounded closed end, a cylindrical vial, said vial received in the open end of said tubular member having a resilient stopper in its open end sealing on the inside walls of said vial and having an thin imperforate central diaphragm portion, said tubular member having a hole in the closed end thereof for the discharge of fluid, within said tubular member a thrust portion, said thrust portion being substantially coextensive in length with said tubular member, said thrust portion having a fluid passage extending substantially over the length thereof, the lower end of said passage communicating with said hole in said closed end, the upper end of said thrust portion having a sharp terminal portion having one or more holes therein communicating with the upper end of said passage, said thrust portion also having in proximity to its upper end a stopping means to prevent longitudinal reciprocation of said stopper on the exterior of said thrust portion after said sharp terminal portion of said thrust portion has punctured said center diaphragm portion so that when said stopper is forced over said sharp terminal portion, said stopper is held by said stopping means and functions as a piston to expel the contents of the vial through said passage as said vial is moved into said tubular member, said tubular member and said thrust portion both terminating at said generally smooth round closed end, said tubular member having at opposite sides of its open end cut-out openings for finger gripping of opposite sides of said vial to facilitate the removal or changing of vials.

CLASS 206-I + K. I.C.-G01S 5/00. 137748.

RADIO POSITION-FIXING RECEIVER OF THE HYPERBOLIC POSITION-LINE PHONE-MEASUREMENT TYPE.

SOCIETE L'ETUDE ET D'APPLICATION DES TECHNIQUES NOUVELLES "NEO-TEC", OF 96 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN 75, PARIS 8, FRANCE.

Application No. 2205/72 filed December 21, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

30 Claims.

A radio-position fixing receiver of the hyperbolic-position-line phase-measurement type, for use with at least two transmitting stations (E_1; E_2) each transmitting

—a permanent wave (O_1; O_2) having a respective "specific" frequency (Fs_1; Fs_2) of a known nominal value which is specific of the transmitting station,

—a momentary (interrupted) wave (O_{11}; O_{21}) having a "measuring" frequency (F_1) of the same nominal value for all of said transmitting stations, the momentary waves being transmitted in such a known fashion that at any instant at the most one transmitting station radiates a wave on said "measuring" frequency (F_1), characterized in that said receiver comprises :

—a first frequency generator 61 for permanently generating two groups of first local signals, the two groups of first local signals defining two first "complex" local signals (S'_1; S'_2), and thereby defining two first "complex" local frequencies (F'_{s1}; F'_{s2}) substantially equal to the nominal values of the specific frequencies (Fs_1; Fs_2), respectively, each of the two groups including at least one signal having an independing adjustable frequency;

—a first synchronous receiving circuit 62 having antenna inputs for receiving the two permanent waves (O_1; O_2) of the said respective "specific" frequencies (Fs_1; Fs_2), other inputs for said two groups of local signals to heterodyne and synchronously demodulate said permanent waves, respectively, and outputs supplying two first residues (remainders) (R'_1; R'_2), representing the frequency difference between received waves at the specific frequencies (Fs_1; Fs_2) and said first local complex frequencies (F'_1; $F's_2$), respectively;

—a first (servo) control circuit 63 for controlling frequency adjustments of the controllable first local signal in each of said two groups, depending upon said first residues, respectively, so as to cause each of the first local complex frequencies ($F's_1$; $F's_2$) to be really equal to the received frequency (Fs_1; Fs_2) of the corresponding permanent wave (O_1; O_2);

—a time-programme circuit 64, operative during each known time-period of transmission of a momentary wave by a station having anyone of the two specific frequencies, for producing a respective one of two programme signals (P_{21}; P_{21});

—a second frequency generator 65 coupled to said first frequency generator, and delivering two groups of second local signals, each at least during a respective one of the programme signals (P_{21}; P_{21}), the two groups defining two second local complex signals (S'_{21}; S'_{21}), respectively, and thereby defining two second local complex frequencies (F'_{12}; F'_{12}) substantially equal to the nominal value of the measuring frequency (F_1), each of the two groups including at least one

signal whose frequency is corrected so that the corresponding second local complex frequency remains substantially proportional to a corresponding one of the two first local complex frequencies (F'_{S_1}; F'_{S_2}) in accordance with a respective predetermined ration, each ratio being equal to the ratio of the known measuring frequency (F_1) to the corresponding known specific frequency (F_{S_1}; F_{S_2}), and each of the two groups including at least one signal being controllable in phase;

—a second synchronous receiving circuit 66 having an antenna input for receiving waves (O_{i1}; O_{i2}) of the said measuring frequency (F_1) other inputs for a selected one of the two groups of second local signals, depending upon said programme signal, to heterodyne and synchronously demodulate such waves, and an output supplying a second residue (R'_{i1}; R'_{i2}) representing the frequency and phase difference between said received waves (O_{i1}; O_{i2}) at the measuring frequency (F_1), and the selected group of local frequencies;

—a second servo control circuit 67, for selectively controlling phase adjustments of said phase adjustable ones of the second local signals during the respective programme signals (P_{i1}; P_{i2}) depending upon said second residue, so as to cause the selected one of the second local complex signals to have substantially a predetermined phase shift with respect to the received wave at the measuring frequency (F_1); the phase difference between the two second local complex signals being representative of an hyperbolic-position-line information relative to the two transmitting stations.

CLASS 148H. I.C.-G03b 37/02. 137749.

AN APPARATUS FOR MAKING THREE DIMENSIONAL PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAYS TO BE SEEN WITHOUT ANY VIEWING AID.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 2234/72 filed December 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

An apparatus for making three dimensional panoramic photographic displays to be seen without any viewing aid—(1) which comprises (i) a frame attachment to a photographic camera for mounting two glass plates holding a line grid, the photographic film mounted behind the line grid and a micrometer provided with the frame to move glass plate with the photographic film or the glass plate with the line grid by a desired distance, (ii) a turn table for rotating the object to be photographed through a desired angle, (iii) a stand for moving the camera around the object in an arc of a circle, which consists of a trolly on which the camera is mounted and parallel rails on which the trolly moves, (iv) a printing frame in which the negative, the lenticular grid and the photographic film are mounted one below the other and rotated about an axis passing through the centre of the lenticular grid and parallel to cylindrical lenses of the lenticular grid, the rotation being indicated on a circular scales marked in degrees, (v) an additional printing frame which consists of a glass plate for mounting the line grid, a plate for mounting the photographic film underneath the line grid and an additional micrometer for shifting either the glass plate with the line grid or the plate with the photographic film through a known distance.

CLASS 29A, 48A, & 206E. I.C.-G06C 13/00, H01L 19/00. 137750.

METHOD FOR MAKING AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT APPARATUS.

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE INDUSTRIELLE DU QUEBEC, OF 555, BOUL. HENRI IV, STE-FOY, P.Q. CANADA.

Application No. 1660/Cal/73 filed July 16, 1973.

Convention date July 28, 1972/(148,232) Canada.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A method for making integrated circuits apparatus comprising the steps of

(a) providing a plurality of identical and independent circuit arrays formed on a substrate, each said array containing a programmable section and system connect lines;

(b) programming the programmable section of a first circuit array to respond to a predetermined set of electrical impulses.

(c) testing said first array to thereafter

(i) proceed with the programming and testing of the programmable section of a second circuit array, if said first array is good, using a second predetermined set of electrical impulses; or

(ii) proceed with the programming and testing of the programmable section of a second circuit array, if said first array is faulty, using said first predetermined set of electrical impulses;

(d) repeating the above programming and testing steps for the remaining circuit arrays using different sets of electrical impulses; and

(e) inter-connecting the system connect lines of the circuit arrays.

CLASS 23H &128B. I.C.-A61m 31/00, E04h 1/12. 137751.

IMPROVEMENTS TO GAS-TIGHT ENCLOSURE USED FOR TREATING SICK PERSONS OR OPERATING ON PATIENTS.

LA CALHENE, OF 5 BIS, RUE DANIEL BARON 95870, BEZONS, FRANCE.

Application No. 1302/Cal/73 filed June 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

In a gas-tight enclosure for surgical operations, the wall of which is flexible and/or extensible under the influence of a gas at a pressure slightly above atmospheric pressure and containing means integral with the wall thereof, such as gloves or pieces of clothing of the diver's suit-type, giving a surgeon access to said enclosure while maintaining it gas-tight,

—at least one appendage attached to the enclosure wall and the size of which is such that it can receive a limb or any given part of a patient's body, said appendage being provided with an annular web carrying a garter-like member adapted to clasp the patient's limb from the outside,

—an inlet orifice for introducing into the space defined by said limb, said appendage and said web, a gas, preferably inert, adapted to inflate said appendage against the gas pressure within said enclosure,

—and an operative-field integral with said appendage and one side of which is covered with a removable self-adhesive coating, whereby, once said coating has been removed, said operative filed can be applied against said limb to be operated on.

CLASS 13A. I.C.-B31b 1/00. 137752.

PLASTIC BAG.

WAVIN B. V., OF 251, HANDELLAAN, ZWOLLE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 2245/Cal/73 filed October 9, 1973.

Convention date July 18, 1973/(34298/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Plastic bag, particularly a pillow-case shaped bag, with a filling valve and composed of an upper—and a lower foil part, the two parts being interconnected by means of a first and a

second sealed joint extending from the outer filling valve opening towards the inner opening of the same, a transverse sealed joint, formed beside an incision in a wall of the bag, connecting the two foil parts, characterised in that the first and second joints diverge from the outer filling opening in the direction of the inner filling valve opening.

CLASS 172D$_5$. I.C.-D01h 7/88. 137753.

DOUBLE TWISTING SPINDLE.

PALITEX PROJECT-COMPANY GMBH, OF WEESERWEG, 8, 415 KREFELD, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 2300/Cal/73 filed October 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A double-twisting spindle having a solid of revolution disposed on or over a hollow shaft end extending, in use, above a supply bobbin, along which solid of revolution passes, in use, thread uncoiled or unwound from the supply bobbin and entering the top of the bore of the hollow shaft to pass through it downwards, and from which solid of revolution the thread absorbs, in use, a wetting agent or the like supplied to the solid of revolution from a reservoir or supply vessel preferably of annular form mounted in the region of the upper end of a bobbin carrier, characterised by the solid of revolution being a porous and firm body able to exert capillary action.

CLASS 55E$_2$. I.C.-A61K. 137754.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A CAPSULE CONTAINING CORONARY-ACTIVE 1, 4-DIHYDROPYRIDINE.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1181/72 filed August 17, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A process for the production of a capsule comprising mixing the ingredients (1) one part by weight of 4-(2'-nitro-phenyl)-2, 6-dimethyl-3, 5-dicarbomethoxy-1 [illegible] (2) 6 to 50 parts by weight of at least [illegible] glycol having 2 or 3 carbon atoms in the [illegible] and a mean molecular weight of 200 to 4000; and (3) 0 to 10 parts by weight of at least one alcohol having 2 to 8 carbon atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hydroxyl groups and any other ingredients to form the mixture, and enclosing the resultant mixture in a gelatine shell.

CLASS 32F.C. & 56G. I.G.-B01d 57/00, C07C 121/32.

137755.

PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL FROM ACRYLONITRILE OF ACRYLONITRILE-SYNTHESIS BY-PRODUCTS.

SNAM PROGETTI S.P.A., OF CORSO VENEZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 1810/72 filed November 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the separation from the aqueous product of scrubbing with water in a scrubbing column acrylonitrile which has been obtained by the ammoxidation of propylene, of by-products formed in the ammoxidation and constituted by acetonitrile, hydrocyanic acid, carbonyl compounds and water-soluble high-boiling organic compounds which may be present, which comprises :

(a) subjecting the acrylonitrile to an extractive distillation in a distillation column, using water maintained at a pH in the range of from 5.5 to 7.5 as distillation medium in order to obtain acrylonitrile, water and a portion of the hydrocyanic acid present therein from the top of the column and the remainder of the hydrocyanic acid, water and substantially all the carbonyl compounds in the form of cyanohydrins, acetonitrile and any other water soluble sufficiently high boiling organic compounds which may be present in the acrylonitrile, at the bottom of the column;

(b) rectifying the stream from the bottom of the extractive distillation column in a rectification column in order to obtain any said high boiling organic compounds, acetonitrile, substantially all the hydrocyanic acid and a proportion of the cyanohydrins fed to the rectification column at the head thereof, and water, the major part of the cyanohydrins and a small proportion of the hydrocyanic acid, at the bottom thereof, and

(c) subjecting the acrylonitrile-containing stream obtained from the top of said extractive distillation column to condensation and phase separation and supplying the organic phase obtained to a stripping column in which it is stripped in order to obtain water and hydrocyanic acid from the top of the stripping column and substantially pure acrylonitrile from the bottom of the stripping column.

CLASS 115. I.C.-B63C 9/09, 9/10. 137756.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FILLER MATERIAL FOR LIFE-BUOYS; AND LIFE-BUOYS FILLED WITH SUCH FILLER MATERIAL.

AJIT KUMAR GHOSH; 76, BRAHMA SAMAJ ROAD, CALCUTTA-34, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 2061/72 filed December 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of filler material for life-buoys from waste plant material such as, stems, stalks, reeds and leaves of plant, wherein

(a) the waste plant materials are treated with caustic soda solution of 1200° Baumme specific gravity and then washed with lime water to obtain a slurry.

(b) the slurry is treated with saline water and the so treated mass is pressed to remove excess water leaving a thick wet mass which is then air dried;

(c) a preservative is added to the air dried mass followed by addition of coal tar aniline dye to obtain a black product in granular form;

(d) a bonding material (consisting of liquid resin, phenol, formaldehyde and/or glue) is added to the granular product;

(e) the bonded product so obtained is then cast on a circular cane frame whereafter a coating or covering of thin cotton cloth is applied over the cast material;

(f) a coating of phenol-formaldehyde, melamine-formaldehyde or like synthetic resin is applied over the textile cloth covering; and

(g) finally a layer of glass wool or glass fibre with a hardening agent is applied over the resin coated material, followed by a further coating of a fireproof lacquer.

CLASS 136-1 & 145A + E$_8$. I.C.-C08j 1/07. 137757.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FIBRES FROM POLYMERIC MATERIALS; SUITED FOR BEING USED IN THE PREPARATION OF PAPER PULPS.

MONTECATINI EDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 411/Cal/73 filed February 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

26 Claims.

Process for the preparation of synthetic fibres of such size as to be suited for being used, without previous cutting opera-

tions and by conventional methods, for the production of paper, characterized in that a solution is prepared that includes polyolefinic material such as herein described and a solvent such as herein described, at a temperature higher than the boiling temperature of the solvent under normal conditions, and under autogenous pressure or at pressure greater than the autogenous pressure, in that said solution is then ejected under the above stated conditions through a nozzle into a zone of a lower pressure, in that the ejected solution is allowed to expand at least partially in said zone of lower pressure, and in that said at least partially expanded solution is then hit by a jet of a high speed fluid such as herein described, which is at a temperature lower than the temperature of the solution, and has an angled direction with respect to the direction of ejection of the solution.

CLASS 108C$_3$. I.C.-21C 1/00. 137758.

A METHOD OF AND A DEVICE FOR INTRODUCING SOLID PRODUCTS INTO PLANT FOR THE CONTINUOUS REFINING OF PIG IRON INTO STEEL.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES DE LA SIDERURGIE FRANCAISE, OF 185, RUE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, 78104 SAINT GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, FRANCE.

Application No. 786/Cal/73 filed April 4, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A method for the continuous refining of pig iron into steel, in apparatus which comprises a reaction container and a decantation vessel which includes a conduit for collecting and discharging the gases and which is separated from the reaction container by a sill, said method comprising introducing with a charger solid charge material through an apeture formed in the wall of the decantation vessel), advancing with said charger said solid charge material across the decantation vessel above the refined metal and beyond the sill into the reaction container, and discharging by the arm of said charger the charge material in the reaction container.

CLASS 80F. I.C.-B01d 33/08. 137759.

FILTER ELEMENTS FOR CONTINUOUS FILTERS.

ENVIROTECH CORPORATION, AT 537 WEST SIXTH SOUTH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, U.S.A.

Application No. 1635/Cal/73 filed July 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A rotary vacuum filter of the type having a tank adapted to hold a body of slurry, a filter drum mounted for rotation in said tank into and out of submergence in the slurry, a filter medium on the surface of the drum and means for applying a vacuum beneath the filter medium to draw liquid through the filter medium while forming a cake thereon, said filter being characterized by the fact that the drum has a plurality of spaced-apart openings formed in the surface thereof and each opening has a filtration sector formed behind it by a rigid concave lining extending from the opening inwardly of the drum, means such as a rotary value are provided for selectively applying vacuum and positive pressure to the interior of said concave sector; and the filter medium associated with each opening is in form of an elongated flexible member adapted to be pulled into said sector when vacuum is applied to the sector and to be everted when positive pressure is applied thereto.

CLASS 85L. I.C.-F23g 5/12. 137760.

IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO FURNACES.

LUCAS FURNACE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED, OF WESTERN WAY, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Application 2398/Cal/73 filed October 30, 1973.

Convention date October 30, 1972/(116,388) Canada.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A furnace for burning liquid waste comprising a combustion chamber, a hearth of said chamber being associated with an inlet for liquid to be burnt and serving to deliver liquid to said hearth, a plurality of fuel burners arranged around the said chamber and all directed generally tangentially and downwardly to direct flame and combustion products towards liquid on said hearth and set up cyclonic action of combustion products, an exhaust outlet disposed above said burners so that evaporated liquid waste and products of combustion pass through a hottest zone in travel from the outlet when the burners are operating, and said chamber including a conical cyclone area located between said burners and outlet for creating a final combustion vortex.

CLASS 40F. I.C.-B01j 1/00. 137761.

REACTION CONTRIVANCE.

ORDENA TRUDOVOGO KRASNOGO ZNAMENI INSTITUT NEFTEKHIMICHESKIKH PROTSESSOV IMENI AKADEMIKA J.U.G. MAMEDALIEVA AKADEMII NAUK AZERBAIDZHANSKOI SSR, OF ULITSA TELNOVA, 30, BAKU, USSR.

Application No. 21/Cal/74 filed January 3, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A reaction contrivance for carrying out exothermic heterogenous reactions of oxidizing hydrocarbons over a catalyst of given granularity comprising: a hollow casing; pipes for feeding reactants which are contiguous to said casing; pipes for discharging products of reaction which are contiguous to said casing; at least one reactor disposed in said casing so that an annular space is formed between said reactor and the internal surface of said casing; said reactor provided with an inlet for introducing the reactants and with an outlet for removing the products of reaction; means of circulating a coolant inside said casing; said means serving the purpose of removing the heat of reaction from said reactor; a mixing chamber disposed between said casing and the pipe for feeding the reactants and rigidly linked up with said casing; an annular space between said casing and reactor disposed in which is a catalyst with provision for being drawn into said mixing chamber so as to form a reaction mixture with the reactants as these are being fed into said reactor; a separator disposed between said casing and the pipe for discharging the products of reaction and rigidly linked up with said casing; said separator disposed next to the outlet from said reactor; said separator serving the purpose of separating the products of reaction from the catalyst which returns back into said casing due to gravity.

CLASS 190A. I.C.-F01K 25/06. 137762.

HEAT TRANSFER APPARATUS.

ORMAT TURBINES (1965) LTD., OF NEW INDUSTRIAL ZONE, YAVNE, ISRAEL.

Application No. 2101/Cal/73 filed September 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

Heat transfer apparatus comprising a pair of heat exchangers connected in a closed system containing a heat transfer fluid made up of a mixture of at least two fluids having different boiling points, the starting fluid, i.e., the fluid with the lower boiling point having a freezing point lower than the freezing point of the operating fluid, i.e., the fluid with the higher boiling point; the application of heat to the first of the heat exchangers converting liquid fluid therein to vapor which flows into the second heat exchanger from which heat is extracted for converting the vapor therein to a liquid at a temperature and pressure lower than in the first heat exchanger; means to feed liquid from the second heat exchanger into the first heat exchanger; and means for trapping liquid starting fluid as it is produced by the second heat exchanger during the initial application of heat to the first heat exchanger and for preventing the return of the trapped liquid starting fluid to the first heat exchanger as long as sufficient heat is applied there-

to whereby the operating fluid circulates around the system after the starting fluid is trapped.

CLASS 14D$_4$ & 188. I.C. C22b 23/00, H01m 23/00. 137763.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PRODUCTION OF COMPOSITE NICKEL POWDER FOR SINTERED MATRICES USED IN ALKALINE STORAGE BATTERIES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 747/72 filed July 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of composite nickel powder suitable for production of sintered matrices for alkaline batteries comprising uniformly coating particles of inert core material like titanium oxide, aluminium oxide, or magnesium oxide or of a conducting material like carbon, graphite or iron (hereinafter called the core material) with nickel by a process of first depositing a decomposable nickel salt, the core material by suspending the same in an aqueous solution of the nickel salt and thermally decomposing the coating at a temperature between 200 to 500°C and subsequently reducing this coating at a temperature between 800 to 950°C in a reducing atmosphere to obtain a metallic coating on the core material.

CLASS 42D. I.C.-A24b 5/00, 5/04, 9/00. 137764.

METHOD FOR EXPANDING TOBACCO STEMS.

PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED, OF 100 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1806/72 filed November 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims. No drawings.

The process of expanding tobacco stems and increasing their filling capacity comprising crushing and then cutting tobacco stems to cigarette filler dimensions, adding moisture to the cut tobacco stems to provide them with a moisture content of not less than 24% to 60% by weight, passing the moisturized stems into a heating and expansion zone, intimately and rapidly contacting the moisturized stems with, a gaseous heating medium selected from one of steam, a mixture of steam and air and a mixture of steam and a relatively inert gas at a temperature in the range of about 250° to 750°F. for about 0.5 to less than 3 seconds, said gaseous heating medium comprising at least about 30% by volume of steam.

CLASS 205G + H. I.C.-B60b, B60c 5/00. 137765.

PNEUMATIC TYRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLIES.

DUNLOP HOLDINGS LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 2188/72 filed December 19, 1972.

Convention date December 22, 1971/(59776/71) U.K.

Addition to No. 131691.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A pneumatic tyre and wheel assembly comprising a tyre mounted on a wheel to define therewith an inflation chamber, an enclosing means for a lubricating material for the interior surfaces of the tyre, the lubricating material being releasable from the enclosing means into the inflation chamber upon substantial loss of inflation pressure or deflation of the tyre, the mass of the enclosing means and lubricating material being counterbalanced in the assembly by a counterbalancing mass whereby on release of the lubricating material the assembly becomes out-of-balance.

CLASS 129G & 153. I.C.-B21L 1/16, B21K 1/12, B23d 37/00. 137766.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR MACHINING THE SURFACES OF SPHERES.

SEBASTIAN MESSERSCHMIDT, SPEZIALMASCHINENFABRIK, OF 8724 SCHONUNGEN U. SCHWEINFURT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 2279/72 filed December 30, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A method of machining the surfaces of spheres for example ball-bearings, comprising advancing the spheres through a grooved track formed between a fixed machining surface on one side and, on the other side, two machining surfaces moving in opposite directions to each other and movable with different rotating speed, the spheres being advanced under the force of the two machining surfaces and the advancing speed corresponding approximately to the difference in the speed of the two machining surfaces.

CLASS 63C. I.C.-H01/r. 39/18. 137767.

CONTACT DEVICE OF SYNCHRONOUS ELECTRIC MACHINE.

GARRI MIKHALOVICH KHUTORETSKY, OF ALTAISKAYA ULITSA, 20, KV. 5, LENINGRAD, USSR, GURGEN PETROSOVICH VARTANIAN, OF BUDAPESHTSKAYA ULITSA, 15, KORPUS 2, KV. 29, LENINGRAD, USSAR AND SERGEI GRIGORIEVICH MILCHUK, OF PROSPEKT SLAVY, 17, KORPUS 1, KV. 117, LENINGRAD, USSR.

Application No. 106/Cal/73 filed January 15, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A contact device of a synchronous electric machine for the electric connection of the rotor winding to an exciter comprising at least two conductors running from the exciter terminals to the rotor and placed inside the axial bore of the exciter shaft, at least two conductors running respectively from the rotor winding to the exciter and placed inside the axial bore of the rotor shaft, respective contact elements ensuring electric connection between the conductors running from the exciter terminals to a respective conductor running from the rotor winding, characterised by that each contact element comprises respectively a movable contact made in the form of a body of a variable section section tapering off with height, which contact is disposed, so as to be capable of moving in a radial direction, between two fixed contact elements and the free ends of the conductors being connected in such a manner that the distance between the axis of rotation of the contact be greater than the distance between the axis of rotation of the contact be greater than the distance between the axis of rotation of the rotor and exciter shafts and the thicker portion of the same movable contact.

CLASS 70B. I.C.-F21S 1/02, 3/02. 137768.

APPARATUS FOR REARRANGING ANODE PINS OF ALUMINUM ELECTROLYZERS.

VSESOJUZNY NAUCHNO—ISSLEDOVATELSKY I PROEKTNY INSTITUT ALJUMINIEVOI MAGNIEVOI I ELEKTRODNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, OF SREDNY PROSPEKT, 82, LENINGRAD, USSR.

Application No. 734/Cal/73 filed March 30, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

An apparatus for rearranging anode pins of aluminium electrolyzers having an upper current supply, comprising a cross arm mounted on a load trolley of a pin crane; a hallow

hoisting-swinging pin bar mounted on said cross arm and adapted to be hoisted and rotated; a gripping means in the form of a sleeve provided with grip pawls disposed therein side and attached to a suspension movable within said sleeve, said suspension having the form of a rod, with grip pawls attached thereto with the help of hinges and springs, said grip pawls having projections embracing the side faces of the rod so as to limit the vertical and radial displacement of said grip pawls relative to said rod; means for locking said grip pawls with the suspension in the upper position, said means being mounted on the cross arm and connected to said suspension by a rod passing through a central opening in said pin bar.

CLASS $32F_1 + F_3b$. I.C.-C07d, 87/22, 87/24, 87/38.

137769.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING MORPHOLINE DERIVATIVES.

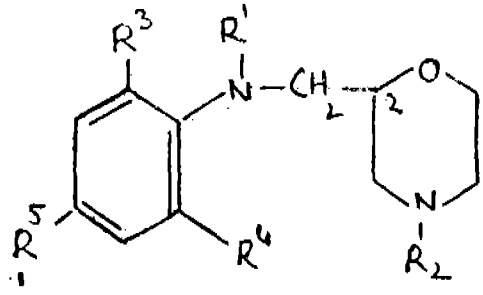
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 1728/Cal/73 filed July 25, 1973.

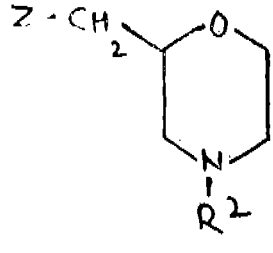
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of a morpholine derivative of the formula I.



wherein R^1 is hydrogen or an aryloxycarbonyl radical of up to 11 carbon atoms; R^3 is hydrogen or an alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and R^5, R^4 and R^6, which may be the same or different, are hydrogen, halogen atoms, or alkyl or alkylthio radicals of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, halogenoalkyl radicals of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, alkoxy radicals of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkenyloxy or alkoxycarbonyl radicals of up to 6 carbon atoms, aryl or α-arylalkyl radicals of up to 11 carbon atoms or aryl, aryloxy or arylthio radicals of up to 10 carbon atoms; and the pharmaceutically-acceptable acid-addition salts thereof which comprises the reaction of a compound of the formula IV with a compound of the formula V.



wherein R^1, R^3, R^5, R^4 and R^6 have the meanings stated above and Z stands for a halogen atom or for an alkane-or arene-sulphonyloxy radical and, if desired, converting the compounds of formula I by known methods into pharmaceutically-acceptable acid-addition salts thereif.

CLASS 126D. I.C.-G01K 7/00. 137770.

A TEMPERATURE MEASURING INSTRUMENT EMPLOYING SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES AS TEMPERATURE SENSING ELEMENT.

THE FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, SINDRI, DISTRICT DHANBAD, BIHAR, INDIA.

Application No. 1886/Cal/73 filed August 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A temperature measuring instrument employing semiconductor diodes as temperature sensing element comprising a semiconductor diode or a combination of semiconductor diodes which serves as the transducer, a stable electric current source to bias the said diode or combination of diodes, and means to display on a display device a reading corresponding to the potential difference across the said diode or combination of diodes.

CLASS $143D_1 + D_4$. I.C.-B41n B65b 19/00, B65d 67/00.

137771.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE PACKAGING OF TUBULAR (E.G. CYLINDRICAL) AND LIKE STENCILS.

SCREENTEX LIMITED, OF PENLAKE WORKS, HEGINAID ROAD, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

Application No. 280/Cal/74 filed February 11, 1974.

Convention date March 2, 1973/(10227/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims.

A method of packaging a screen printing cylinder which includes the steps of positioning an expansible or extensible bag or bags within the interior of the screen printing cylinder and inflating or filling said bag or bags under pressure so as to form a substantially rigid body or bodies which bear firmly against the wall of the printing cylinder or a part of parts thereof, to reinforce it against inward crushing or collapse.

CLASS 107H. I.C.-F02b 33/00. 137772.

A TURBOCHARGED ENGINE WITH VENTED COMPRESSOR BEARING.

WALLACE MURRAY CORPORATION, AT 299, PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 31/Cal/74 filed January 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A turbo charged engine with vented compressor bearing comprising an internal combustion engine of the spark ignition type having an engine fluid collection means and an air-fuel vaporizing means under the control of a throttle valve for providing an air-fuel mixture to the air induction conduit for the engine, an air charging means for providing additional air to the engine and including a compressor having its discharge passage communicating with the air induction conduit of the engine downstream of said vaporizing means, said compressor having an impeller disposed adjacent a collector area and having an impeller shaft which is supported on a bearing assembly within a bearing housing through which lubricating oil is circulated, and a conduit connecting the engine fluid collection means with the interior of said bearing housing to permit entry of gases from said fluid collection means into said bearing housing thereby eliminating the ingestion of lubricating oil through said impeller shaft bearing assembly and into the compressor discharge passage when pressure in said air induction conduit decreases as said throttle valve is closed.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees.

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129156 129335 129382 129417 129453 129619 129701 129849
129853 129893 129975 130033 130034 130119 130136 130262
130293 130298 130326 130416 130531 130685 130724 130763
130861 130886 131023 131511 131715 132058 132119 132367
132746 132794 132902 132907 133057 133785 133896 134013
134078 134523 134674 134862 135353

(2)

129905 130113 130158 130295 130350 130582 130649 130768
130880 131015 131022 131329 131391 131420 131459 131546
131619 131628 131723 131801 131874 131875 131876 131893
131961 132024 132227 132390 132458 132505 132563 132647
132664 132686 133196 133334 133989 134178 134681 134931
135183 135239 135370

(3)

92884 93612 126566 128286 131161 134248 135775

PATENTS SEALED

81845 83066 87080 90276 97931 106321 106859 107630
109534 110353 114834 115500 116961 119495 120441 122883
129809 130849 131556 134171 134206 134503 134525 134571
134706 134768 134787 134826 135195 135251 135271 135280
136005 136024 136069 136190 136191 136197 136205 136206
136212 136215 136218 136266 136286 136296 136302 136305
136310 136336 136345 136346 136347 136368 136377 136393
136421 136425 136426 136428 136433 136489 136499 136522
136540

AMENDMENT PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 44

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 129619 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the 1st co-grantee, viz., PROGIL.

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

(1)

The amendments proposed by Sandoz Ltd., in respect of patent application No. 98354, as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 26th April 1975, have been allowed.

(2)

The amendments proposed by Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag in respect of patent application No. 136195 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 26th April 1975 have been allowed.

(3)

The amendments proposed by McNeil Corporation in respect of patent application No. 136497 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 26th April 1975 have been allowed.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	*Title of the Invention*
123425	(4-10-69) Preparation of silica gels.
123748	(28-10-69) Carbon black producing process and product.
124450	(16-12-69) Improvements in and relating to organic thiophosphate products and process of treating such products.
125207	(9-2-70) Furan-3-carboxamide derivatives and method of preparing same.
125792	(18-3-70) A method of obtaining titanium tanning agent and its application for tanning hides, pelts and fur skins.
126439	(30-4-70) Improvements in or relating to the preparation of phosphor grade zinc sulphide material useful for luminescent devices.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

73219 73302 73313 73337 73338 73446 73647 73717 75391
77285 77348 77980 78506 78599 79076 79448 79485 79799
79980 80613 80635 80636 80637 80638 80639 80641 80642
81376 83412 83543 83761 83762 84053 84156 84245 84251
84361 84370 84390 84628 84723 84724 85173 85531 85613
85614 85660 85661 85662 85663 89476 89628 89725 89798
89992 90004 90101 90198 90205 90206 90261 90612 90794
91004 91209 91850 93778 94232 94527 94969 95179 95409
95424, 95636 95807 95835 95875 95877 95885 95886 95940
96005 96288 86305 96876 96991 96992 97657 98107 100415
100762 101339 101340 101341 101342 101343 101423 101441
101467 101523 101542 101647 101657 101676 101720 101729
101758 101765 101806 101871 101877 101910 102041 102220
102367 102437 102470 103207 103277 104063 105213 105428
105849 105998 106557 106622 106676 106698 106807 106819
106820 106912 106913 106923 107012 107109 107158 107234
107308 107425 107688 107725 107829 108167 108648 110219
111170 111186 111909 111926 111945 111957 112036 112047
112160 112229 112264 112286 112312 112344 112449 112602
112630 112648 112948 113397 113532 114190 115812 116193
116748 116998 117253 117417 117462 117475 117518 117526
117560 117570 117589 117620 117686 117788 117789 117836
117873 118590 119131 119263 120492 120666 121427 121486
121487 121524 122038 122231 122649 122679 122742 122827
122998 123063 123070 123109 123148 123199 123201 123222
123279 123302 123352 123385 123547 123707 123744 123776
124295 124496 124526 124683 125130 125131 125132 127059
127710 127969 127970 128003 128017 128030 128080 128130
128185 128315 128366 128417 128462 128482 128554 128556
129034 129035 129107 129451 130581 131645 132408 132451
132472 132513 132602 132684 132694 132697 132748 132793
132825 132888 132904 132930 132990 133133 133160 133202
133394 133549 133654 134268 134879 135315 135526 135538
135588 135624 135804 135862 135867 136063 136081 136102
136172 136177 136184 136219 136225 136277 136491 136519

CESSATION OF PATENTS

109694 111859 111874 112534 112607 112611 112776, 112810 113202 113266 113406 113499 113515 113607 113793 113821 113874 113883 113940 113977 113983 114006 114050 114063 114125 114143 114243 114256 114259 114260 114266 114290 114304 114305 114329 114358 114365 114395 114434 114527 114561 114577 114578 114588 114606 114635 114641 114645 114670 114671 114693 114711 114724 114750 114756 114783 114784 114792 114832 114836 114845 114866 114875 114876 114924 114930 114958 114975 115028 115094 115121 115125 115137 115157 115233 115242 115301 115308 115342 115365 115399 115443 115447

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 135087 dated 28th March, 1972 made by Dana Corporation on the 25th March, 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 10th May, 1975 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 142472. Rajkamal Metal Industries, Kanth House, Bara Dari, Moradabad, (U.P.) an Indian Partnership Concern. "Tea Pot". December 3, 1974.

Class 1. Nos. 142601 & 142602. Kuldip Mohan Kapoor, trading as Peeco Enterprise, of 15/92, Lajpat Nagar-4, New Delhi-110024, India, an Indian National. "Geyser". January 3, 1975.

Class 1. No. 142626. Rajendra Chandulal, an Indian National of Ceepi International, Jain Wadi, Manekchowk, Ahmedabad-380001, (Gujarat State), India. "Tape dispenser". January 13, 1975.

Class 1. No. 142658. Madhukar Nagindas Kothari, an Indian National, 67-A, Jaldarshan, 51, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-400036, Maharashtra, India. "Decorative Lamp". January 25, 1975.

Class 1. Nos. 142660 & 142661. Shri Sunand Gopal Sahasrabudhe, C/o AG Electric, 1339, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-30, Maharashtra State, India, an Indian subject. "Crimping tool for cables". January 25, 1975.

Class 1. No. 142802. Livinder Singh, C/o. The Decon Company, 8-Hailey Road, New Delhi (India), Indian National. "Table Lamp". March 15, 1975.

Class 1. No. 142803. K. K. Industry, A-770 Nabi Karim Delhi, an Indian Proprietorship concern. "A box". March 15, 1975.

Class 1. Nos. 142806 & 142807. Taj Traders, 1507/8, Sarai Khalil, Sardar Bazar, Delhi-6, a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. "Stove". March 17, 1975.

Class 3. No. 142701. Bharatkumar Narsidas Kachwala, C/o. Eagle Products, 1. Hanjer Chinema Building, S. V. Road, Bombay-400060. (Maharashtra State), Indian National. "Container". February 10, 1975.

Class 3. No. 142805. Arora Plastics Private Limited, (A private limited Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act), 20, 1st Floor, Prabhadevi Industrial Estate, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay-400025, Maharashtra State, India. "Cup & Saucer stand". March 17, 1975.

Class 11. No. 142787. Jean Manufacturing Company Private Limited, C-37, Atma Ram House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001 (A Company Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act). "Jeans" March 11, 1975.

Class 13. No. 142609. Raj Traders, 55-57 Champa Gally M. J. Market, Bombay-400002, Indian Partnership firm. "Textiles goods including silk and art-silk piece-goods". January 10, 1975.

Class 13. No. 142638. Raj Traders, 55-57, Champa Gally M. J. Market, Bombay-400002, India. Indian Partnership firm. "Textiles goods including silk and art-silk piece-goods". January 15, 1975.

Class 13. No. 142653. Raj Traders, 55-57, Champa Gally M. J. Market, Bombay-400002, India, Indian Partnership firm. "Textiles goods including silk and art-silk piece-goods". January 15, 1975.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (DESIGN)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original proprietors have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the applicants for registration.

140986. .. .. Metal Caps.

NAME INDEX FOR APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1975. (NOS. 1290/Cal/75 to 1515/Cal/75, 181/Bom/75 to 205/Bom/75 AND 99/Mas/75 to 113/Mas/75).

Name *Appln. No.*

A

Agripat S.A.—1329/Cal/75, 1330/Cal/75, 1331/Cal/75, 1332/Cal/75, 1333/Cal/75.

Aktiengesellschaft Kiihnle.—1445/Cal/75.

Albert Obrist AG.—1427/Cal/75.

American Optical Corpn.—1419/Cal/75.

Armco Steel Corpn.—1467/Cal/75.

Arora, J. N.—1310/Cal/75.

Atlantic Richfield Co.—1514/Cal/75.

Avion Australia Pty. Ltd. (Formerly known as Avion Mackie Pty. Ltd.)—1311/Cal/75, 1408/Cal/75.

B

Balcke-Durr Aktiengesellschaft.—192/Bom/75.

Balley, L. L.—1369/Cal/75.

Bassinger Tool Enterprises Ltd.—1290/Cal/75.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft.—1309/Cal/75, 1314/Cal/75, 1315/Cal/75, 1392/Cal/75.

Bernikpv, A. M.—1390/Cal/75.

Bertolini, W. A.—1443/Cal/75.

Bhatia, S. B.—197/Bom/75.

BICC Ltd. (Formerly British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.) 1432/Cal/75.

Boomerang Engineering (1971) Pty. Ltd.—1302/Cal/75.

Bose, K. K.—1366/Cal/75.

Bose, R. N.—1345/Cal/75.

Buckman Laboratories, Inc.—1324/Cal/75.

Burroughs Corpn.—1322/Cal/75.

Buskine S. A.—1466/Cal/75.

C

Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur Aktiengesellschaft.—1343/Cal/75, 1344/Cal/75.

Carter-Wallace, Inc.—1515/Cal/75.

C.A.V. Ltd.—1376/Cal/75, 1377/Cal/75, 1423/Cal/75

Celanese Corpn.—1327/Cal/75.

Chadha, B. R.—1362/Cal/75.

Chandra, S.—188/Bom/75.

Chandrasekharan, C. J.—111/Mas/75.

Chemie Linz Aktiengesellschaft.—1337/Cal/75, 1497/Cal/75.

Chestnov, V. F.—1361/Cal/75.

Chinoin Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara R. T.—1349/Cal/75.

Coaltek Associates.—1371/Cal/75.

Concast Inc.—1474/Cal/75.

Continental Can Co., Inc.—1436/Cal/75, 1470/Cal/75.

Continental Carbon Co.—1379/Cal/75.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—1381/Cal/75, 1382/Cal/75, 1383/Cal/75, 1384/Cal/75, 1417/Cal/75, 1425/Cal/75, 1433/Cal/75, 1434/Cal/75, 1480/Cal/75, 1481/Cal/75, 1482/Cal/75, 1483/Cal/75, 1484/Cal/75, 1485/Cal/75, 1486/Cal/75.

Creusot-Loire.—1334/Cal/75.

Cross Co., The—1431/Cal/75.

D

Dana Corpn.—1385/Cal/75.

Das, G.—1424/Cal/75.

Dave, P. K.—195/Bom/75.

De Beers Industrial Diamond (Ireland) Ltd.—1338/Cal/75.

Deere & Co.—1405/Cal/75.

DE LA RUE Giori S. A.—1370/Cal/75.

Director, Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, The—1397/Cal/75, 1398/Cal/75, 1399/Cal/75.

Dow Chemical Co., The—1448/Cal/75.

Dr. C. Ottoo & Comp. GMBH.—1359/Cal/75.

DSO Cherna Metalurgia.—1326/Cal/75.

E

Edenvale Engineering Works (Proprietary) Ltd.—1495/Cal/75.

Electronica.—198/Bom/75, 199/Bom/75, 200/Bom/75.

Elma, G.I.E.—1462/Cal/75.

Emhart (U.K.) Ltd.—1420/Cal/75.

Engineer, P. K.—190/Bom/75.

Fatafat Sales Depot.—109/Mas/75.

Feinberg, I.—1443/Cal/75.

F

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., The—1305/Cal/75.

F. L. Smidth & Co. A/S.—1325/Cal/75.

Forenade Fabriksverken.—1320/Cal/75.

Foseco International Ltd.—1346/Cal/75.

Fusey, P.—1463/Cal/75, 1464/Cal/75.

G

General Electric Company Ltd., The—1406/Cal/75.

General Electric Com.—1428/Cal/75, 1429/Cal/75, 1430/Cal/75.

Ghate, D. R.—193/Bom/75.

Girling Ltd.—1351/Cal/75, 1352/Cal/75, 1353/Cal/75.

Gokhale, G. D.—205/Bom/75.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The—1307/Cal/75.

Govindan, A.—100/Mas/75.

Greaves Foseco Ltd.—1469/Cal/75.

Gruppo Iepetit S.p.A.—1435/Cal/75, 1438/Cal/75.

Gupta, R. A. (Prof.)—1508/Cal/75, 1509/Cal/75, 1510/Cal/75.

H

Hakim Basheer Industries.—107/Mas/75.

Hartitzsch, P. V.—1375/Cal/75.

Hebbar, K. M. (Dr.)—108/Mas/75.

Heves Megyei Tanacsi Epitoipari Vallalat.—1415/Cal/75.

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.—1298/Cal/75, 1340/Cal/75, 1451/Cal/75, 1452/Cal/75, 1453/Cal/75, 1454/Cal/75, 1455/Cal/75, 1456/Cal/75, 1457/Cal/75.

Hollandse Signaalapparaten B.V.—1401/Cal/75.

I

IDL Chemicals Ltd.—105/Mas/75.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—1391/Cal/75, 1476/Cal/75.

Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.—183/Bom/75.

Industriewerk Schaeffler OHG.—1297/Cal/75.

Inmont Corporation.—1292/Cal/75.

Institut Elektrosvarki Imeni E.O. Patona Akademii Nank Ukrainskoi SSR.—1342/Cal/75.

Institut Polimielita I Virusnykh Entsefalitov Akademii Meditsinskikh Naukssr.—1323/Cal/75.

Instytut Ciezkiej Syntezy Organicznej "Blachownia".—1412/Cal/75.

Interlight.—1465/Cal/75.

International Computers Ltd.—1512/Cal/75, 1513/Cal/75.

International Memory Systems.—1373/Cal/75.

Irani, C. J.—181/Bom/75.

Isaev, A. A.—1441/Cal/75.

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd.—1396/Cal/75.

Ivanjukov, D. V.—1390/Cal/75.

Ivankin, D. P.—1361/Cal/75.

J

Jambhekar, S. S.—184/Bom/75.

James, S.—113/Mas/75.

Janhonen, V.—1505/Cal/75.

John Heathcoat & Company Ltd.—1488/Cal/75.

Johnson & Johnson.—1402/Cal/75.

John Wyeth & Brother Ltd.—1449/Cal/75.

Joshi, S. V.—196/Bom/75.

Joshi, V. D.—196/Bom/75.

K

Karanjkar, B. B.—201/Bom/75.

Karl Finke OHG.—1292/Cal/75, 1293/Cal/75.

Kaur, D.—1507/Cal/75.

Kaur, M.—1507/Cal/75.

Kimmel, D. R.—1369/Cal/75.

Knorr—Bremse G.M.B.H.—1378/Cal/75.

Krings, J.—1458/Cal/75, 1459/Cal/75, 1460/Cal/75, 1461/Cal/75, 1471/Cal/75, 1472/Cal/75, 1473/Cal/75.

Krommes, G.—1444/Cal/75.

Krupp-Kippers Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung. 1296/Cal/75.

Kulkarni, S. J.—185/Bom/75.

L

Latif, A.—1487/Cal/75.

Lonza Ltd.—1388/Cal/75.

Lucas Electrical Company Ltd., The—1356/Cal/75, 1368/Cal/75.

M

Maschinenfabrik Augusburg.—1426/Cal/75.

Nurnberg Aktiengesellschaft.—1499/Cal/75.

Mathur, R. L.—1400/Cal/75.

Mehta, S. U.—184/Bom/75.

Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd.—1442/Cal/75.

Metal Box Ltd.—1450/Cal/75.

Metallgesellschaft A. G.—1303/Cal/75, 1304/Cal/75.

Michelin & Cie (Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin).—1511/Cal/75.

Mishra, S. S.—184/Bom/75.

Mitra, S.—1498/Cal/75.

Mitter, A.—1410/Cal/75.

Mitter, K. A.—1410/Cal/75.

Mittra, M. (Mrs.).—1414/Cal/75.

Mohabey, V. K.—188/Bom/75.

Mohanan, P. P.—102/Mas/75, 103/Mas/75, 104/Mas/75.

Muhammed, C. P.—101/Mas/75.

Munshilal.—1403/Cal/75.

N

National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.—187/Bom/75.

Norsk Hydro a.s.—1468/Cal/75.

Nuovo Pignone S.p.A.—1446/Cal/75.

N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken.—1339/Cal/75.

O

Oil Shale Corpn., The—1492/Cal/75.

308489 Ontario Ltd.—1494/Cal/75.

Oriental Containers Ltd.—191/Bom/75.

P

Pal, R.—1507/Cal/75.

Pamul Industries.—109/Mas/75.

Patentverwertugs-AG DER Spinnerei AM Uznaberg.—1300/Cal/75.

Pfizer Corpn.—1357/Cal/75, 1478/Cal/75.

Pfizer Inc.—1393/Cal/75.

Punnen, J. P.—110/Mas/75.

R

Rajan, A.J.C.—106/Mas/75.

RCA Corpn.—1354/Cal/75.

Rhone-Poulenc Industries.—1299/Cal/75, 1489/Cal/75, 1490/Cal/75, 1491/Cal/75, 1500/Cal/75.

Robert Bosch GmbH.—1360/Cal/75.

Roseboom, A.—1319/Cal/75.

Rotta Research Laboratorium S.p.A.—1318/Cal/75.

S

S.A.E.I. Celtite.—1308/Cal/75.

Sandoz Ltd.—1348/Cal/75.

Sankyo Company Ltd.—1341/Cal/75.

Sarkar, H.—1367/Cal/75.

Schlumerger Overseas, S.A.—1364/Cal/75.

Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd.—1313/Cal/75.

Secretary of State for Defence in Her Britannic Majesty's Govt. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, The.—1335/Cal/75.

Severo-Kavkazsky Gosudarstvenn Nauchno-Issledovatelsky I Proektny Institut Neftyanoi Promyshlennost I "Sevkavnipineft."—1389/Cal/75.

Sharma, J. K.—1380/Cal/75.

Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V.—1416/Cal/75, 1503/Cal/75, 1504/Cal/75.

Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.—1493/Cal/75.

Siemens Aktiengesellschaft.—1421/Cal/75, 1447/Cal/75.

Sikligar, D. L.—202/Bom/75.

Singh, D.—1475/Cal/75, 1507/Cal/75.

Singh, G.—1418/Cal/75.

Singh, H. (Harnam).—1507/Cal/75.

Singh, H. (Harcharan).—1507/Cal/75.

Singh, J.—1507/Cal/75.

Singh, J. P.—186/Bom/75.

Singh, P.—1507/Cal 75.

Singh, S.—1507/Cal/75.

SM Chemicals and Electronics Ltd.—189/Bom/75, 203/Bom/75.

Snam Progetti S.p.A.—1347 Cal/75, 1386/Cal/75, 1387/Cal/75, 1395/Cal/75, 1409/Cal/75, 1501/Cal/75.

Societe Alsacienne De Constructions Mecaniques De Mulhouse.—1291/Cal/75, 1364/Cal/75.

Societe D'Etudes De Machines Thermiques S.E.M.T.—1321/Cal/75.

Societe D'Etudes De Produits Chimiques —1496/Cal/75.

South India Mineral Products.—112/Mas/75.

Southwire Co.—1422/Cal/75.

Spofa Spojene Podniky Prozdravotnickon Vyrolen.—1306/Cal/75.

Stamicarbon B. V.—1506/Cal 75.

Standard Oil Co., The.—1358/Cal/75, 1413/Cal/75.

Stopinc Aktiengesellschaft.—1301/Cal/75.

Synnah, J. (Mrs.).—1319/Cal/75.

Talwalkar, A. K.—204/Bom/75.

Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet.—1407/Cal/75.

Texaco Development Corpn.—1479/Cal/75.

Tiedt, UWE.—1440/Cal/75.

Townsend Engineering Co.—1312/Cal/75, 1336/Cal/75.

U

UCB. S. A.—1350/Cal/75.

Union Carbide Corpn.—1316/Cal/75, 1317/Cal/75, 1437/Cal/75.

USS Engineers and Consultants Inc.—1374/Cal/75, 1394/Cal/75, 1477/Cal/75.

USV Pharmaceutical Corpn.—1404/Cal/75.

V

Varughese, C.—99/Mas/75.

Veb Arzneimittelwerk Dresden.—1294/Cal/74, 1295/Cal/75.

Velsicol Chemical Corpn.—1502/Cal/75.

W

Westinghouse Electric Corpn.—1328/Cal/75, 1365/Cal/75, 1439/Cal/75.

WG Forge and Allied Industries Ltd.—182/Bom/75, 194/Bom/75.

Wiegand Karlsruhe GMBH.—1411/Cal/75.

Wilkinson Sword Ltd.—1355/Cal/75.

Y

Yarden Medical Engineering Ltd.—1372/Cal/75.

S. VEDARAMAN,
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, FARIDABAD
AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI. 1975